

CATTLE RECEIPTS FALL OFF

South Omaha Stock Yards Makes Report for Fiscal Year.

HOGS MAKE NEW RECORD RUN

Kanana City is Passed in the Number of Hogs Received by 31st.

Following the annual meeting of the directors of the Union Stock Yards company, Traffic Manager J. A. Shoemaker has issued a statement showing the marked success and progress of the plant. The report follows:

Receipts, 1911-1912.

Table with 3 columns: Receipts, 1911, Increase. Rows for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Pigs.

Cattle Receipts.

The decrease in cattle receipts was due largely to decreased number of cattle fed in Nebraska the last winter and spring because of the shortage of hay and corn and the general decrease in the supply of cattle receipts from Nebraska having decreased 13,754. Nearly as many range cattle were received as during previous normal years, only northeastern Wyoming and western South Dakota showing a serious falling off due to the drought of 1910 and 1911, and the severe winter of 1911 and 1912 in which thousands of cattle and sheep perished from cold and starvation.

Receipts from Wyoming decreased 40,000 and from South Dakota 35,000. Colorado, Arizona, Iowa, Missouri and Montana all showed increases to South Omaha. From Colorado we gained 2,500 head from Iowa 11,000; they were minor gains.

As illustrative of gains in northern Wyoming and western South Dakota Northwestern lines west decreased in deliveries to South Omaha 127,172 cattle and receipts from Burlington lines west fell off 50,000 head and Union Pacific 12,000. Small gains were made in receipts from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern east the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific east and west, and the Illinois Central roads. Gains were chiefly from competitive territory, whereas serious losses occurred in territory naturally favorable to the South Omaha market.

Hog Receipts.

Receipts of hogs, totaling 2,579,817 head, established a new high record for the South Omaha yards, passing in Kansas City by 30,000 head. Each railroad reaching South Omaha showed an increase over 1911 in the number of hogs delivered.

Sheep Receipts.

In sheep receipts at South Omaha there was a loss of 73,112 head, far more than accounted for in the falling off in our range business from northern Wyoming and western South Dakota. Northwestern lines west, which tap this territory, also showing decrease of 28,000 head, or 35 per cent, due to the same causes which reduced the cattle supply in the same localities. Decreases in sheep of any consequence were: From Oregon, 12,000; South Dakota, 50,000; Wyoming, 23,000; and Nebraska's comparatively light falling off of 23,000 head, or 715,000 head in 1912, as compared to 750,119 head for 1911, due to decreased feeding operations in the state. Notable increases were: From Colorado, 8,000; California, 13,000; Iowa, 7,500; Idaho,

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE SMOKE NUISANCE.



THE DAVENPORT LAUNDRY smoggy smoke.

DAILY SIGHT AT THE LAUNDRY AT ELEVENTH AND DOUGLAS STREETS.



124,000. Montana, 6,000; Nevada, 22,000; Utah, 29,000.

Horses and Mules.

There has been little change in total yearly receipts of horses and mules for several years, this year showing a slight increase over last, two-thirds of the horses coming from Nebraska.

Receipts from Iowa.

South Omaha's Iowa business this year deserves especial mention, for it shows a nice increase all along the line:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts, 1911, Increase. Rows for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Pigs.

With exception of the year 1903, which stands out as the record year on Iowa business because of extraordinary shipments of live stock from Sioux City direct to packers at South Omaha as a result of the destruction of one of Sioux City's packing houses by fire, receipts from Iowa this year were the heaviest in the history of the yards.

CITY DADS WATCH INDIANS IN NATIVE WAR DANCES.

Tom Longknife, Shoshone Indian athlete and Carlisle graduate, in government employ, and his Indian blood and his tribal heritage—so proud that he will rarely employ the white man's language, preferring to speak in his native tongue through an interpreter.

Longknife is at the Orpheum with other full-blooded Shoshones—Chief Anton Lonebear, Charlie Fox, Robert Brothers, Elmer Martin. They danced their war dance, the winter dance and the coyote dance in the city council chamber at noon yesterday before a crowd of city officials.

Chief Lonebear beat the tom-tom. His manager says he is the best singer in the Shoshone tribe. His tribesmen joined in the singing as they danced. After the dance Brothers spoke.

He said he wanted an education a long time ago and studied in government schools. With another Indian he entered the Pacific college track meet and won, running five miles in 27 minutes and 24 seconds, the coast record being 28 minutes.

Tom Longknife chose to speak in his native tongue and Brothers translated. Longknife said he never intended to go back to his old ways, but would keep on learning in the white man's schools until he was equal to his white brothers.

Mayor Dahlman was introduced to the Indians as the "city's big chief," but Brothers addressed him in very good English as "Mr. Mayor." The commissioners watched the Indians with interest, remembering when the white men staged even more fantastic dances and let loose wilder war whoops in the same council chamber.

NATIONAL GUARD TO GIVE SMOKER AT ARMORY MONDAY

Next Monday evening the provisional battalion of the Nebraska National guard stationed at Omaha will entertain at the opening of its new armory at Twentieth and Harney streets with a big stag and smoker.

Since the fire last spring which destroyed a part of the armory, the building has been redecored and put in fine shape again, and it is the desire of the militiamen to have their friends come and see their new quarters. About 400 people so far have signified their intention of coming. The public is invited and everyone coming is assured of a good time.

A first class vaudeville entertainment will be put on, consisting of a number of high class acts. One of the novelties of the evening will be a competitive rifle shoot between members of Company G, Company I and Company J. Picked rifle details, comprising the crack shots of the Omaha battalion, will contest with the regulation twenty-two caliber rifles at a range of seventy-five feet and competition is very keen for the cup which is to be awarded the team and company ranking the best score.

Among those present at the opening will be Mayor Eshelman and practically all of the city and county officials. Many of the state officials from Lincoln and a number of officers from other companies will also come to Omaha for the opening, as well as a large number of business men from Omaha and South Omaha.

DR. ALEXANDER CORKEY WRITES VIEWS ON IRELAND

For "Conscience Sake," the new book by Dr. Alexander Corkey, has just arrived at Orkin Bros.' book department. Dr. Corkey has won national fame as an author of an unusually aggressive type. In "For Conscience Sake" he presents what he is most familiar with, his own Ireland. It is without question his strongest book. The advance sale on this book has been universally large.

MEAT PRICES TO REMAIN HIGH

Prof. Kennedy of Iowa College Talks of Beef and Beef Cattle.

LITTLE RELIEF IS IN SIGHT

Supply Continues to Grow Less, While Population of the Country Keeps On Increasing at a Rapid Rate.

"Why are beefsteaks and beef cattle so high in price as compared to six, ten or fifteen years ago? Will 25-cent oats and 35-cent corn bring the price of beef down to its former level? These are some of the questions that people in every walk of life are asking at the present time," said W. J. Kennedy of the agricultural extension department of the Iowa State college, in discussing the beef cattle situation and its solution.

"In a measure, at least, the question may be answered by the application of the law of supply and demand. During the last twelve years, our population has increased about 25 per cent, while our supply of beef cattle has decreased over 30 per cent. These figures would not indicate any very immediate relief to the consumer. The end is not yet. Next year and each succeeding year for at least three years will see a much shorter supply of beef cattle than at the present time. This will be due to the fact that the present high prices for beef cattle are causing thousands upon thousands of cows and heifers to be sent to the slaughter house, which under ordinary circumstances would and should be retained for breeding purposes. It is a case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

Ranges Cut Down.

The ranges of the northwest, the west and southwest, which in the past constituted the greatest feeder cattle producing territory in the world, have seen their best days. They are carrying today just about one-half the number of cattle they carried eight, ten or fifteen years ago. Irrigation, dry land farming and the more general introduction of sheep have driven a large number of the range cattlemen out of business. Even the corn belt states have fallen off from 25 to 50 per cent in beef cattle during the last ten years.

"In the past Iowa has been famous as a cattle feeding state. True, we have had some real beef producers, but the large majority of our men have been cattle feeders. From now conditions will gradually change. Beef production will become a more and more important industry. With it will come more silos, more blue grass pastures, a largely increased acreage of alfalfa, less soil robbing and a permanent form of agriculture.

As to Cattle Feeding.

"By the term cattle feeding, we mean the fattening of more or less mature steers for the market. These cattle may be home grown, or produced on the ranges of the northwest, the west or the southwest. In the past the majority of such cattle have come from the range sections and have remained on the Iowa farms from four to twelve months, or long enough to make them marketable beef.

"The length of time and method of feeding used depend upon the size and condition of the cattle and the purpose of the feeder. Some men have followed dry lot feeding, which was done during the fall, winter or spring months. Others roughed their cattle through the winter months in the stalk fields and finished them on corn and grass during the summer and fall. Where the cattle have been well bought and judiciously handled, very

satisfactory results have been obtained from both methods of feeding.

"Until very recent years, but little or no attention was given to the amount of corn fed to the cattle. The hog has always been a part of the cattle feeding business. He used to utilize what the steer wasted. With plenty of thimble, light-weight hogs to follow the cattle, but little corn was wasted except in real wet weather and in muddy feed lots.

"Such methods of feeding were wasteful of the corn stalks. These were seldom utilized. They were either burned or plowed under. With the introduction of the silo came a method for the more general utilization of the entire corn plant. Even at the present time over half of the corn stalks are really allowed to go to waste. With the use of more silos this waste will be gradually lessened.

"The most difficult problem which now confronts the cattle feeder is the source of his supply of feeders. In former years the ranges produced an abundance of feeder cattle. This supply has fallen off very rapidly in recent years. This means that the cattle feeder as we know him in the past, must in a measure give way to the beef producer.

Beef Production.

"Beef production is the all important question of the day. Iowa needs on an average 1,000 beef producers in each county. Each man to market about eighteen or twenty good 1,000 to 1,200-pound fat animals each year at \$5 to \$10 per head, making a grand total of from \$175,000.00 to \$200,000.00 worth of beef each year. This would leave 100,000 farmers for the dairy business. It would mean the marketing of our crops in the form of meat and dairy products and would prove a wonderful aid in the conservation of the fertility of our soil. It would mean one or more silos on each farm, thus the utilization of our corn stalks. We would then be on a par with the good farmers of England and Scotland and our land would be paying dividends on from a \$200 to a \$500 per acre valuation.

"By beef production we mean the growing and finishing of our own cattle for market. This requires skill and good management to insure success. Haphazard methods of breeding and feeding have no place on the farm of the beef producer. Good beef sires of the early maturing kind will be demanded. Corn silage, alfalfa and other palatable forms of roughage will be fed in conjunction with corn and nitrogenous concentrates.

The animal must weigh in the neighborhood of 1,300 pounds at from eighteen to twenty-four months of age.

"The next question is, how can this be profitably done under Iowa conditions? It has been and is now being done in England and Scotland on land which rents from \$8 to \$12 per acre. It is now being done by some men in practically all parts of Iowa. It is a problem which each man must in a measure solve for himself. In some instances the cows will be milked and the calves reared on skim milk and grain adjuncts. Others will make it more of a baby beef proposition.

Depends Upon Breed.

This will depend upon the individual and the breed he selects. Where Herefords, Angus or Galloways are used the calves will be allowed to run with their dams, or perhaps one cow may nurse two calves. These calves will be pushed right along from birth and marketed at about 18 or 20 months of age, weighing around 1,300 pounds. Where this method is pursued great care must be taken in the selection of low set, thick fleshed, early maturing type of sires. The calves

must also be liberally fed so as not to lose their milk flesh.

"Where Short-horns are used, it may be either a baby beef proposition or a milk and beef one. By the selection of cows, with tendencies toward milk production, milking the same and rearing the calves on skim milk and grain adjuncts, it is not difficult to make it a paying proposition. The better made from the milk should pay the keep of the cow and in addition provide a balance on the east side of the ledger. The calves reared on skim milk and grain adjuncts should weigh around 100 pounds at 12 months of age at a cost not to exceed \$30. These animals can be put on the market at from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds at 24 months of age and show good profits for all feed consumed. If the man wishes to milk cows the last method is recommended as one which should bring success. If labor is scarce and no dairying is desired why the baby beef proposition is the one to follow. It requires less labor, but demands rather more judgment in the selection of the sires and the feeding of the offspring because the payment of all feed bills and profits must come from the animals marketed for beef."

Sladen Sees Great Things for Wyoming

There never were better prospects for a good range for live stock in Wyoming than now, according to W. K. Sladen, stockman from Sheridan, who is in Omaha. "Not in thirty years," says Mr. Sladen, "have we had as much moisture in the fall and early winter as this year. This means good range the early part of next summer, even if we get little rain in the spring. The moisture will be conserved for the crops for next spring."

"So far as irrigation is concerned, there never were better prospects for a water supply either, as I never saw the Big Horn mountains when they had more snow this early in the season. That will mean full reservoirs next spring."

INSURANCE MEN TO ASK FOR INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Insurance men are practically agreed that there should be in this state a separate office created, that of insurance commissioner. At present the state auditor is the ex-officio insurance commissioner.

There are only five states in the union in which this is still the case. In a very few states the insurance is the man who looks after these things.

It is contended here, however, that insurance business in Nebraska has grown to such gigantic proportions now that it cannot be properly looked after by the state auditor as a mere side issue to his labors as state auditor.

Since the insurance business has grown to such proportions and since the insurance commissioner has the duty of ruling on all the securities that must be deposited with him, there will be enough work to require the attention of a man regularly, say insurance men. The plan is to make the office of insurance commissioner an elective one.

STERLING WARE-FRENZER.

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